

# The Athens Post

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

VOL. XIV--NO. 700.

## The Post.

Athens, Friday, February 21, 1862.

### News.

Norfolk, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 12th were received by flag of truce from Fort Monroe this afternoon.

The Federal Congress decided, on Tuesday, by a vote of 85 to 40, that Segur, of Virginia, is not entitled to a seat in that body.

The Washington Star states by authority that the aim of Gen. McClellan in the military combination he has prepared, is to restore the Union just as it existed before the rebellion.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Federal Congress have reported the general appropriation bill, which have passed. The aggregate amount of the appropriations, except for the Post Office Department and Indian tribes, reach \$550,000,000. This is independent of the sums reported by other committees.

In New York cotton is quoted at 29 to 30 cents per pound.

There is a large falling off at the port of New York in the importation of articles of luxury, showing that the war is bearing heavily upon the rich as well as the poor.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Paris Monitor says the dismissal of Cameron from the Federal Cabinet gives England great satisfaction.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell have left Napoleon, in his speech to the Chambers on the 27th, said the war in America had greatly compromised the commercial interests of France.

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New Orleans, Feb. 14.—The steamer Victoria has run the blockade of this port. The blockading steamers fired two hundred shells at her, but she escaped unhurt. Her cargo consists of fifteen thousand stand of arms, ammunition and coffee.

Norfolk, Feb. 13.—Intelligence has been received here that the Yankee fleet landed about 5,000 troops at Edenton, N. C. It is not believed that they occupy any locality above Edenton.

Memphis, Feb. 14.—The work of volunteering for the public defense is progressing finely. The people are calm and determined.

Advices from the North warn the South to keep a strict watch for Lincoln's incendiaries.

### Foreign.

News from Europe by the *Trenton* one day later. The N. Y. Herald says there are parties in England resolved to object to every measure taken by the Government for the restoration of the Union.

The *Trenton* was ordered away from Portsmouth; the *Nashville* was still at Southampton.

The Russians were defeated at Circassia. French troops are being rapidly dispatched to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says in French circles, the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere in American difficulties in less than a month; and that the people, the government, the papers and the ministry are ready for intervention.

The London Times says there is a large party in the House of Commons who will urge on the Government the policy of interference in the American struggle.

Richmond, Feb. 14.—A flag of truce from Roanoke Island, reports the Confederate casualties 8 killed and 30 wounded.

Federal loss, 2 Colonels, 35 other commissioned officers, and 175 privates killed, and 400 wounded.

The *Jura* has arrived at Portland with Liverpool dates to the 30th, and London-derry to the 31st January.

The *Shipping Gazette* says it is reported in well informed circles that Napoleon declares he will not much longer allow French commerce to be injured by a non-effective blockade of the Southern ports, and will soon ask England to join him in raising the blockade.

The London Morning Advertiser says, that "until the 23d January, Napoleon intended to announce in his speech to the chamber of deputies, his determination to break the blockade; but Earl Russell induced him to defer action for a few weeks." That journal adds: "The co-operation which France desired from England was moral."

The London Times says England can wait for the movement of American affairs as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking at each other across the Potomac at a cost of two millions sterling per week.

A Reign of Terror. A small Federal force is at the Tennessee river bridge. Three gunboats and transports are reported to have passed the bridge yesterday.

A perfect reign of terror exists in the vicinity of Fort Henry. The Federals are committing all sorts of depredations, and offering indignities to defenseless women, who are escaping to Columbus and Memphis.

In Carroll county, it is said, a number of "Union men" have determined to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln if the Federals reach that county.

### From Norfolk.

Norfolk, Feb. 12.—Five Federal vessels left Old Point this morning loaded with troops, bound South, evidently to reinforce Burnside.

Elizabeth City was attacked Monday morning by eleven Federal gunboats.—Flag officer Lynch defended the city to the last. Three steamers under his command reached the Dismal Swamp Canal safe. One steamer of his fleet was burned by him to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and two were captured by the Federals.

During the engagement one of the Federal gunboats was sunk.

Com. Lynch and his officers and men are all safe, and have arrived at Norfolk.

### Nashville Items.

The *Patist* of the 13th contains the following:

Our dispatches say that some of the West Tennessee people are throwing up their hats and huzzas for Lincoln, in anticipation of his myriads entering that section. We trust that the name of each and every one of these vile traitors will be taken down and sent to us.

We want to keep them for future reference. We will put their names as high on the roll of infamy as their despicable bodies ought to be on the gallows.

Hos. Jas. Burrows, Jr.—This gentleman representing the counties of Greene, Hawkins, Hancock and Jefferson, in the Legislature, delivered a brief but most concise, eloquent and comprehensive speech in the House of Representatives yesterday evening.

He expressed the utmost detestation of the despotic who sits enthroned at Washington, and pledged himself wholly and unalterably to the support of the Southern Government.

Exchange of Prisoners.—When the prisoners taken at Fort Henry come to be exchanged, we think it would be but simple justice to allow Gen. Tilghman to remain in the hands of those to whom he was so ready to surrender, until all the rest are discharged.

### Communication.

SENATE CHAMBER, NASHVILLE, Feb. 13, 1862.

Editors Union and American: The following under the telegraphic head in your paper of this morning, is well calculated to mislead the public mind in regard to Weekly county. The paragraph is in these words:

"Lincoln's Developing Self.—It is reported that the Union men of Weekly county are cheering for Lincoln." While I am not disposed to defend those deluded men in my county who may and do sympathize with the Lincoln government, yet I do not wish the impression to go forth to the country that any large or respectable portion of the people of Weekly county cheer for Lincoln. Drunken vagabonds and disappointed aspirants may and do sympathize with our enemy. Still the large majority of the county are sound, and will meet the enemy "as becomes men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them."

Very respectfully,

M. D. CARDWELL.

### Coming to East Tennessee.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial states that Gen. Thomas is about to invade East Tennessee from three different points simultaneously and march on Knoxville. If successful, he will take possession of the line of railroads leading through East Tennessee.

### Alabama.

The President has called on Alabama for twelve regiments. Gov. Shorter, in his proclamation, asks for the volunteers at an early day, and says: "If not promptly furnished by volunteer enlistments, other means must and will be resorted to, to meet the requisition."

The Starving Workmen of England. There are twenty-seven thousand cotton factory hands completely idle in and around Manchester, and one hundred and sixty-one thousand other workmen on "short time." Mr. Massey, a member of Parliament, addressed the workmen of Salford on the 21st of January, and was loudly applauded when he announced it as England's best policy to interfere in American affairs immediately. The shortening of the hours of labor in the factories of Manchester is gradually extending, and in the course of the next week or two the movement promises to become more extensive.

### Punch on Jonathan.

We understand that Punch has been recently working up Jonathan most assiduously, and has made a great deal out of him. A number just received which we have not seen, has, we learn, a most capital hit. The whole number nearly is devoted to the universal and 'tarnal Yankee, and is exceedingly rich. The principal picture represents Lord Palmerston in his own room, which is just entered by a long coat, slat-sided, sneaking, prying Yankee, dressed in the most approved style of down east fashion, with slouch hat, coarse boots, with gaiters stuffed in, and a bit of the stars and stripes about his shoulders. Addressing himself to Lord Palmerston with a sinister expression of face, he says:

My Lord: are there any Confederates here?

Lord Palmerston makes no reply, but speaks to John:

"John, look to the plate basket and call a policeman."

This is the best bit of the season.

Flour is cheaper at Richmond, Va., than it has been for years. The Government has made large contracts at from \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel.

### The Roanoke Island Defeat.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, Feb. 11.] A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

The enemy in full force advanced upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about seven o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens finding resistance was unavailing, fled to the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames.

We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet except the "Fanny" or "Forrest." Our informant was not certain which. This boat eluded the enemy and made up the Pasquotank river. She was, however, pursued, and fears are entertained that she, too, has been captured. It is said that before our boats were surrendered they were abandoned, and that the crews succeeded in making their escape. If this be so, we are at a loss to conjecture why they were not fired before being abandoned.

The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that, having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and on this account the fleet was unable to return to the island or land any assistance whatever to our forces.

All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by this courier. He represents our loss at about three hundred killed and wounded, and states that of the enemy could not have been less than a thousand killed. Great havoc was made among them while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32 pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.

Pork Point Battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot until all the command save seven fell bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningsen, with his artillery, been on the island, we should not have been forced to surrender it. The lack of field pieces was very sadly felt, and had they been at hand, the enemy, perhaps, would never have been able to have landed their forces. Col. Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but by some misunderstanding he failed to take Elizabeth City for his destination.

It is to be deeply regretted that this error should have been made, as the Colonel is a brave and efficient officer, and we are satisfied that had he been present the foe would have been compelled to acknowledge his prowess.

Captain Taylor, of this city, is represented as distinguishing himself for his coolness and bravery. He fought the enemy like a tiger, and not an inch of ground was yielded by him without his being well disputed.

In addition to the above, there are many rumors which we might give; but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them. Among them there is one, however, which is worthy of notice, and that is, that Gen. Wise had been shot while in an ambulance, on his way to this city. There is no truth whatever in this statement, so far as we have been able to learn; and we can only account for it by supposing that the name of the General was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed.

To-morrow we hope to be able to gather some additional items, which we will of course give the reader the benefit of. In the meantime while this disaster is not at all agreeable, let us not allow it to dispirit us. Let us hope that the best of evil good will eventually come, and let us resolve upon even more determination for the future than we have felt and acted in the past.

Camp Diseases.—How To Avoid Them.—Soldiers in camp suffer from three diseases: dysentery, rheumatism, and fever. The common cause of dysentery is bad water; the cause of fever is bad food and bad clothing. Good food and active exercise will generally keep a man well unless the air is uncommonly deleterious. To cure a case of not very severe fever, nothing seems so efficacious as a change of air. It is said that the removal of a patient only a few miles works an immediate improvement in his condition. In dealing along the edge of a swamp at night, there is no danger so long as the patient keeps on the windward side. These doctrines are laid down in the writings of army surgeons, and of physicians who have given much attention to the subject discussed, and ought, therefore, to be trustworthy.

Here's the estimate the New York Herald makes of the property which fell into the hands of the Federals after our defeat at Fishing Creek:

Horses and mules	\$100,000
Wagons	60,000
Ordnance	35,000
Muskeets	25,000
Boats	20,000
Stores	10,000

Total, \$240,000.

We are not prepared to give the real value of the different articles our army lost in their retreat; but two hundred dollars would replace all the muskets left behind, and the Federals would no doubt be glad to take five for all the boats they got.

An exchange says: Buell takes along with his army of advance, great quantities of uniforms, arms and equipments, to convert at once into soldiers the Tennessee Lincolns whom he may find—should he get into Tennessee.

### Georgia.

The Atlanta Confederacy of February 14, 1862, says:

By the 4 o'clock P. M. train yesterday, we received the "Federal Union" Extra, containing the Governor's Proclamation calling for twelve additional regiments of volunteers from Georgia to serve for three years or during the war. It was intended to have been sent up for today's issue, but it shall appear to-morrow.

The Governor says the regiments must be furnished and put into camps of instruction by the 15th March. He therefore orders the entire militia of the State to assemble at their Regimental or Battalion parade grounds on the 4th day of March next, at which time they will be called on for volunteers.

If the required number respond, that will be the end of it. If not, all who absent themselves on that day, without provisional or other sufficient cause, which must be made known at the time, will have their names entered down as drafted. If that should not make a sufficient number, the commanding officer will either draft by lot, or detach, as he may be directed, the remainder of the required number.

Those who volunteer will be entitled to \$50 bounty, and the privilege of electing their own company and regimental officers. Those who are drafted, will not receive the bounty, and their officers will be appointed.

A Good Thing on Simon. The Cincinnati Gazette relates the following remarkable case of precocity and early indication of character:

Anecdote of Simon Cameron.—A Pennsylvania man in the army, relates to us a traditional anecdote of the Secretary of War, which is probably as true as the posthumous stories of the juvenile days of great men generally are; and we therefore set it on record for the benefit of his future biographer.

It was the custom sometimes in Pennsylvania for mothers to place an apple, a silver dollar, and a bible before their children, as soon as they were about to toddle about, and with a mother's interest and satisfaction, watch them make their choice. It was considered indicative of their more matured predilections. In accordance with this custom, the mother of the infant Simon, as soon as he was able to stand on his pins, procured the articles and set them before the child, hoping in her heart he would select the bible. But not so Simon. The future Secretary of War took a somewhat deliberate view, and, with less reverence than King Alfred, mounted atop the Holy Writ, pocketed the dollar, and commenced munching the apple. It is needless to add that he has been at that business ever since.

En-Route. The Chicago Tribune tells the following:

Ben. Wade, the chairman of the joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the war, is reported to be very uneasy; not so much with the progress of the war. He does not give a hint of what passes in committee, but it is easy to perceive that he is not in a pleasant frame of mind. In endeavoring to get President Lincoln to look at our national troubles in a sober manner the other day he became discouraged. Mr. Lincoln laughed at him, or told a pleasant story in reply to Wade's bad predictions (so the story goes) until the Ohio Senator drew up stiffly with, "Sir, you are not a mile from Tophet, and you are riding a swift locomotive at that!" "Indeed," replied Mr. Lincoln; "well, there is one consolation—I shall not have to part long from my Senatorial friends. You will be along by the next train."

Piety and Patriotism. The following is a sermon for the times, brief and eloquent. The text is well chosen and admirably illustrated. We copy from the Raleigh (N. C.) Church Intelligencer:

BATTLE CRIES. "I have come to die with you just here!"—[Bismarck's Address to his soldiers, at Marnasburg.]

While the loud tocsin of war is sending its fearful, solemn toll throughout the land; whilst our borders are illuminated with the fierce flames, fed by the roof-tree of many a Southern home, whose pleasant chambers have been rifled of all that made the comfort and joy of an innocent and peaceful agricultural people; the memories and sweet associations clustered around the heartstones for generations, swept away by the red beacon of destruction in the hands of the invader and ravisher, one's mind dwells naturally upon the reflections which one gathers from the history of God's dealing with the nations that have gone before us, who have struggled even as we do now, for life, liberty, and religion. Our battle cry has been the sternest and saddest ever sent forth from the lips of a nation. Defeat for us, is annihilation; therefore, the cry rings wildly up to Heaven, "Victory or Death!" So the calm words, calmly spoken before the battle of Manassas, by the brave leader, found an echo in the heart of every soldier. "If we must die, my boys, I have come to die here!" and the thrill runs through the great pulse of all the millions of people, women and children in the Confederate States—with one heart, one impulse, they send back the shout, "If we must die, we die here!"—"Victory or Death!"

A Tender Reproof. A little boy had one day done wrong, and was sent, after maternal correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed him to the door of his room. In halting accents she heard him ask to be made better, and then, with childish simplicity, he added, "Lord, make me a temper better too!"

From Tybee. The steamer *Rita*, Hatteras, went to Fort Pulaski yesterday, and returned last evening. We learn that there are eight Federal vessels in Wall's Cut, the greater portion of them steamers. They have a dredging vessel at work clearing out the channel. There are five Federal vessels off Tybee.—*National News*, 12th.

### What East Tennessee may Expect.

We copy below, from the Richmond Dispatch, an account of the operations of the Federalists in Hampshire county, Virginia. It is no exaggerated or overdrawn picture—And shows what East Tennessee may expect, should the Federalists move in getting a foothold in this fair region.

The Union Restorer in Hampshire County, Hampshire county presents a spectacle of what the South is to expect from a restoration of the Union by Federal arms. A portion of it was occupied for some weeks, until Gen. Jackson drove them out by a troop of wolves from Ohio. They advanced fifteen miles on the wretchedly settled road leading from Romney to Winchester. The Captain of a Jefferson company stated to our informant, that on that road he counted the mouldering ruins of thirty-one houses—burnt, not in the retreat, but in the advance of the invaders some weeks before, when there were but a few militia to dispute their progress. Not only were the houses and barns burned, but all the stock was killed.

A writer in a Northern paper says that the officers encouraged the men (so-called) in this work. A negro woman begged for the privilege of taking her bed from a burning house, but it was refused. There were left but three houses on that road. One of these was occupied by a woman who told the soldiers that if they turned her house they would have to burn her in it, whereupon they proceeded to set it on fire in two places; but the heroic woman made her way through the bayonets of the savages and put the fire out. Strange to say, the soldiers left. By what means the other two houses were spared, does not appear. The houses burned on the other roads near Romney brought up the number to fifty-five. The town itself, stripped of every fence and enclosure, and of fruit trees and sheds, for fuel, would have been burned but for the vigilance and energy of a more humane officer, (Col. or Gen. Lander,) who happened to be there. Near Blues, where a large property was destroyed, there lived an old shoemaker, who stood in his door as the savages passed by; he was shot down, where he stood, and his house set on fire, and his charred bones were found by one man among the ashes. Whether he was dead before the fire reached him, or whether he was burnt alive, is not known.

This is carrying out the programme laid down by the New York papers last spring, one of which pictured his gloating imagination "the old man shot as he looked out of his window," and other atrocities which we need not name. We were launched at by the better men of the North for believing that such things would ever be allowed or ever happen. But those who knew where the governing spirit of this invasion lay, and what it was, knew well enough at the time that these writers truly represented it. Murder, plunder, and fire, has characterized the whole war upon the border. That it is countenanced, if not encouraged, at headquarters, is fairly infernal, from the fact that the Northern Government is doing what no other Government ever dare—making war on the hospitals and on the sick, as England denominated the proposal to withhold medicines from France when Napoleon threatened her subjugation and ruin.—The humanity and self-respect of England repudiated the measure, and history shows no other nation, except the Federal Government, which has ever been guilty of it.

Excitement in the Whisky Market. We understand that the price of whisky went up last Saturday about 200 per cent, under the influence of the announcement of a forthcoming order from the War Department to seize all the corn held for purposes of distillation. We hope the step will be taken promptly. If whisky were \$50 a gallon, it would be all the better for the community, for very few would then aspire to the "luxuries" of a drink.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Federal Congress. The following occurs among the proceedings in the Federal Congress:

A resolution was adopted that Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 22d inst., that the President and Cabinet, and the officers of the army and navy be invited to attend; and that Washington's Farewell Address be read.

Hale, of N. H., said they had better hang some public robber, and shoot some cowardly officer.

Gardening. An exchange has the following, as an excellent system of gardening for ladies: Make up your beds early in the morning; set buttons on your husband's shirt; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

High Prices for Negroes. The negroes belonging to the estate of James W. Reese, late of DeKalb county, were sold on Tuesday, last, at Decatur, on twelve months' credit, at the following prices:

Dan, 25 years old, \$1,400; Henry, 25 years old, \$1,412; Jerry, 16 years old, one finger off, \$1,601; Caroline, 22 years old, one eye, not very stout, and with a child two years old, \$1,377.—*Mobile Register*.

Here is a convincing argument. It is only those who preach hard-shell sermons that strike sinners to conviction. "My brethren and sisters; of a man's fall of religion, you can't hurt him. There was the three Arabian children, they put 'em in a fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter than it could be hot, and it didn't singe a hair on their heads! And these was John the Evangelist; they put him in a lion's den—and what, my fellow-travellers and respected sisters, do you think he was put into a lion's den for? Why, for praying three times a day. Don't be alarmed, brethren and sisters! I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den."

A hard of negro dealers have appeared in Tipton county, and the citizens are in hot pursuit of them.

### TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance. No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until ordered and charged accordingly.

For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, per cent.

Ordinary notices over 10 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private and or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Joe Woss, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed to good style and on reasonable terms. All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

**BANK OF ATHENS,** Athens, Tenn. Will buy all kinds of Uncurrent Bank Notes, and Gold and Silver. Also, attend to the collection of debts. GEO. W. ROSS, Cashier. Sept 15, 1861—tf-577

**HARDWARE,** COURTNEY, TENNETT & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c., No. 35 Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. WILLIAM C. COURTNEY, CLEVELAND S. TENNETT, J. WARREN ARBOY, JAMES W. LILLARD. June 29, 1861—tf-614

**T. W. FLEMING,** GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Augusta, Georgia. Nov 8, 1861—ly-625

**ROBERT L. CRAWLEY,** COMMISSION MERCHANT, In Franklin Building, Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga. Sells Hay, Corn, Bacon, Flour, Lard, &c. 237—Remit promptly as directed. Oct. 4, 1861—tf-689

"Mr. Crawley is a very clever gentleman and worthy of patronage"—*Atlanta Intelligencer*.

GEO. W. BRIDGES, J. S. MATTHEWS, BRIDGES & MATTHEWS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Athens, Tennessee. Office South-west side of the Public Square. October 25, 1861—tf-683

**A. S. JARNAGIN,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, Milwaukee Copper Mines, Polk County, Tenn. 237—Office near Masonic building. June 17, 1859—45-590

**W. L. BROWN,** W. L. BROWN, BAKER & BROWN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Madisonville, Tenn. WILL practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the counties of Blount, Rhea, Monroe, McMinn, and Polk, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Knoxville, Tenn. March 20, 1860—201

**WM. H. BRIANT,** Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Athens, Tenn. WILL PRACTICE IN THE CIRCUIT AND Chancery Courts of McMinn, Polk, Bradley, Meigs, Monroe and Rhea counties. And attend promptly to the collecting and securing of all claims entrusted to his care in East Tennessee. Sept 28, 1860—tf-627

**JARNAGIN & CALDWELL,** ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Athens, Tenn. MILTON F. JARNAGIN, A. CALDWELL. April 10—45-575

**SAM'L A. SMITH,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Tenn. Jan 18, 1861—tf-643

**Medical Notice.** DR. W. W. BAYLESS, OF NOKANTON, TENN., TENDERS HIS professional services to such of the families of volunteers as may desire them, free of charge. Oct 4, 1861

**DR. J. C. GRANT,** SURGEON DENTIST, HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED, offers his services to the citizens of Athens and vicinity. He will perform any operation pertaining to his profession, from the simplest to an entire set of Teeth. He promises satisfaction. 237—Teeth extracted by the application of electricity. Office formerly occupied by A. Caldwell, Esq. Feb 8, 1861—ly-646

**DR. J. L. ATLEE,** PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Athens, Tenn. WILL GIVE HIS ENTIRE ATTENTION to the practice of Medicine. Office one door South of C. P. Gibson's store. Jan 18, 1861—tf-643

**DR. J. B. TAYLOR,** RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. Office West side of Public Square. Athens, Dec 10—45-585

**DR. C. A. JORDAN,** Surgeon Dentist, Athens, Tenn. Teeth Extracted by the Application of Electricity. Office at his residence, near Athens Female College. Aug 25, 1861—45-637

**If You Want a Good Press!** If You Want a Cheap Press! If You Want a Durable Press! PURCHASE THE SOUTHERN HAY PRESS! Manufactured by L. C. SHEPARD & SON, At their Southern Hay Press Manufactory, Knoxville, Tenn. Dec 6, 1861—2m-689

**SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.** H. RIDER HAS JUST RECEIVED Fine Parlor Chairs; Cane Bottom Chairs; Fine Sofa; Parlor Tables; which he offers for sale cheap. Call in and see them. (Athens, Dec 7, 1861—tf-637)

**ROCKFORD MANUFACTURING CO.,** Manufacturers of 44 Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Grain and Flour Sacks. ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. TENN. Orders solicited, and promptly filled. Oct 12, 1860—tf-623